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II.—*Itinerary from Tabriz to Tehrán,* via Ahar, Mishkín, Ardabil, Tálísh, Gilán, and Kázvín, in 1837.* By E. D'ARCY TODD, Bengal Artillery, Major, serving in Persia. Communicated by John Backhouse, Esq.

[The following Itinerary was accompanied by a map on the scale of six British statute miles to an inch, or $\frac{1}{380160}$ of the natural scale: this has been reduced, and made use of in the annexed map of the north-western portion of Persia. The bearings in the Itinerary are all *magnetic*, and were taken with a Kater's compass; the distances are in British statute miles, and estimated from the pace of a horse walking on level ground at the rate of four miles an hour. The positions of latitude and longitude depend upon the town of *Resht*, which, according to the observations of Mr. Baillie Fraser, is in $37^{\circ} 17' 30''$ N. latitude, $49^{\circ} 43'$ longitude E. of Greenwich. Part of the route was examined by Colonel Monteith in 1827, but in this Itinerary many more names are given, with the advantage of being written according to one standard of orthography, for which see vol. vii. p. 245.—ED.]

Dec. 27th, 1836.—To Khojeh,† N. E. 20 m. On quitting Tabriz, the road for about a mile runs along the right bank of the Bosmíyeh river, and then ascending, approaches the hills to the north-east of the city. At 6 m. reach the summit of the ascent, which is stony, and in some places exceedingly steep. The descent is shorter and less steep than the ascent, and leads into a fine cultivated valley. The road level and free from stones. The village of Khójehe contains about sixty or seventy houses, and yields to Nasru-llah Khán, Seri Keseklí Báshí, to whom it belongs, 300 tó máns,‡ and 140 hulwáns of grain yearly.

Dec. 28th.—To Kizil Kapán (Red Barn. T.) N. E. 20 m. After leaving Khójehe, the country is covered with small isolated green and red hills, varying from 30 to 100 feet in height. At 8 m. passed the village of Shebrek, three or four miles to the left of the road. At 16 m. crossed a richly-cultivated valley running N.W. and S.E., with a small hamlet at some distance to the right. Afterwards gently-undulating ground. A range of snowy mountains bearing S.S.E. The road level and passable for carriages. The village of Kizil Kapán, half a mile to the left of the road, has suffered dreadfully from a late earthquake, which has shaken every house in the village.

Dec. 29th.—To Ahar N. E. 8 m. East 12 m. The road gradually descends from Kizil Kapán into a valley. At 3 m. a

* Properly Tihrán (the pure), *i* being commonly pronounced *e*. See Uylenbroeck's *Iraccæ Persicæ Descriptio*. Lugd. Bat. 1822. 4to. pp. 13, 18.—F. S.

† Khwájah (*w* not sounded), pronounced Khójah, 'a husband, old man, preceptor,' by the Turks, with the stress on the last syllable.

‡ A tóman is worth about 16 shillings. A hulwán is an ass-load.

ruined kárávánserái marks the commencement of a gentle ascent, about a mile in length, by the side of a small stream; the descent for three miles is more abrupt. A ruined kárávánserái stands at the foot of the pass. One mile beyond, the road turns to the eastward, and follows the course of the Ahar river on its right bank. A range of hills to the north sprinkled with snow. The road, after clearing the pass, is excellent, being hard, level, and free from stones. Much cultivation; wheat and barley on both sides of the river.

The town of Ahar is the capital of Kárá-dágh,* and the residence of the governor, Mírzá Mohammed Rahím Khán; it contains about 700 houses, and has been surrounded by a wall, now in ruins. Mount Savalán† bears S. 71° E. distant 50 m. from Ahar. The range of mountains to the south of Ahar is called Kashka‡ by the people of the district.

From Ahar to Ardabíl, E.S.E. nearly, distance eighty-two miles, by the road.

Dec. 30th.—To Kishlák,§ S. 80° E. 10 m. At 4 m. the road crosses the stream of Ahar, and continues on its southern bank. From 4 m. to 10 m., a rich tract of country occurs, called Savalán Shámí, about six miles in length and four in breadth, covered with cultivation, except in the vicinity of the river, which is reserved for pasturage. A range of mountains called Shaïvek, distant about eight miles to the north of the road. At 9 m., passed the village of Kázeh Kond, containing twenty or thirty houses, situated on the left bank of the Ahar stream; after crossing which, the road passes over a succession of ridges and ravines which descend to the river from the Kashká range, distant about four miles on the right, and crosses several small streams. Kishlák is a village containing about thirty houses.

To Seyyidler|| S. 85° E. 2 m. A small village half a mile to the left of road.

Dec. 31st.—To Kullah Báshí¶ S. 60° E. 2 m. A small village to the left of the road, situated on the pinnacle of an isolated hill, at the foot of which flows the Ahar stream. It is surrounded by a wall, and contains about twenty poor huts.

To Yengíjeh** S. 80° E. 9 m. For the first four miles the road is uneven and stony, over hills on the right bank of the stream. At 4 m. the road quits the river, which flows to the N.E. to join the Kárá Sú. At 7 m. passed the village of Mízár, containing about twenty houses, situated on the spur of a hill to the right. After

* Kárá-dágh (T.), 'black mountain.'

† Sayalán, or Sálán in Jihán-numá, p. 384.

‡ Kashaghá, or Kashaghlí (T.), 'a curry-comb.'

§ (T.) 'The Seyyids,' i. e., Descendants of Mohammed.—F. S.

|| (T.) 'Chief Tower,'

¶ (T.) 'Winter quarters.'

** (T.) Little-New-Town.

leaving the river, the road leads over undulating ground, sloping to the north, and richly cultivated with wheat and rice.

To Súj Búlák N. 75° E. 3 m. A small village to the right, and another half a mile on the left. Half a mile beyond is the small village of Hawashí on the right, and half a mile further the village of Khanchel. Rich cultivation on both sides of the road.

Jan. 1st, 1837.—To Ahmed Beglú N. 50° E. 4 m. A considerable village, situated on the side of a deep ravine running from the hills to the right in the direction of the Ahar river.

To Karramaú S. 85° E. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. Large village, with a fine stream. At 2 m. the large village of Mirkend half a mile on the right, and the small village of Zerdán Zamín at the same distance on the left. The village of Ush Tepah,* about a mile to the north of Karramaú, and 1 m. beyond, the village of Iyák to the right.

To Naşr-ábád† E. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Large village with abundance of water. A range of mountains sprinkled with snow about twenty miles distant, extending N.W. and S.E.

Jan. 2nd.—To Barzil N. 65° E. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Large village with abundance of water. The residence of Rustam Khán, chief of Mishkín. Rich cultivation of wheat, barley, and rice, on both sides of the road.

To 'Alí S. 80° E. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Large village, with fine stream. One mile beyond Barzil, the village of Khiyú to the right of the road.

Jan 3rd.—To O'nár N. 60° E. 8 m. Large village surrounded by gardens and orchards in a valley running down from Mount Savalán. Abundance of water. The valley richly cultivated. Between 'Alí and O'nár is the vilage of Kará Kaya, about four miles to the left of the road, on the left or southern bank of the Kará-sú.‡ Within two miles of O'nár lies the village of Lóro, about a mile to the left of the road.

Twenty-two villages are said to be within a short distance of O'nár, namely, Lóro, O'rdú-lí, Jálir, Kangerlú, Dádíbeglí, Sheikhlú, Kapakhah, Kádirlí, Lumber, Lahak, Takhtábád, Argá, 'Alí-ábád, § Kaviyet, Dashkesán, Noghdí 'Ulyá, || Noghdí Şuflá, ¶ Berazmiyán, Arbáb, Lájawah, Babiyán, and Shaáb-u-d-dín.

O'nár yields 400 tó máns revenue. Mount Savalán bears from O'nár S. 7° W. about 17 m.

To 'Alí-ábád N. 40° E. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Small village.

The Kará Şú about three miles on the left of the road. From 6 m. to 10 m. beyond O'nár, steep ascents and descents occur. At 9 m. is the ravine of Dújakh, which marks the boundary between Mishkín and Ardabíl.

* Uch tepah, or tapah, (T.) Three Hills?

† 'Black Water.' (T.)

|| Upper Noghdí. (A.)

† Abode of Victory. (P.)

§ 'Alí's Abode.' (P.)

¶ Lower Noghdí. (A.)

Jan. 4th.—To Samarín S. 60° E. 17 m. Large village with abundance of water. Small village of Kurd Kishlák* on the left of the road.

To Sháhsewár† S. 35° E. 4 m. A considerable village. The village of Bárí 2 m. on the right of the road. The Kará-sú is about 2 m. on the left. Passed the two small villages of Gerján and Sumah.

Jan. 5th.—To Ardabíl S. 45° E. 10 m. Rich cultivation of wheat, barley, and rice, between Samarín and Ardabíl; road excellent; gradual slope of country from the skirts of Savalán to the Kará-sú.

The town of Ardabíl has suffered much within the last two years from visitations of the plague, the population has much decreased, and the town presents the appearance of a mass of ruins; the fortress lies 500 yards to the E.S.E. of the town.

There is a great deal of waste land in the vicinity of Ardabíl, but much of this might be brought under cultivation at a trifling expense. The waters of Nólúr, about twenty miles S.E. of Ardabíl, are described as being surrounded by hills and having only one outlet; but as there is no dam across this opening, they find egress at one season, and are thus lost. These waters are said to be sufficient to irrigate a tract of country that might contain a hundred villages, but which at present lies waste. The expense of a dam, according to Persian calculation, would be about 5000 tómans (4000*l.*)

Mount Savalán‡ bears from Ardabíl N. 85° W. nearly 25 miles.

The plain of Ardabíl is about 5000 feet above the level of the sea, from a rough experiment made with a thermometer, water boiling at 202° Fahr.§

From Ardabíl to Germí in U'jarúd, N.N.W. nearly; distance seventy-three miles by the road.

At 3 m. passed the village of Chenzenek, with the village of 'Alí-bulák adjoining on the right. Abundance of water; road perfectly level. A small tributary of the Kará-sú passes close to these villages from the S.E.

Cultivation of wheat and barley on both sides of the road.

Jan. 14th.—Noadeh N. E. 10 m. A large village on the right bank of the Kará-sú, which we cross. The river forms the boundary between Ardabíl and Velkhí, but contains very little water at this season, while in the spring it is a considerable stream.

* Kurd's winter-quarters (T.)—F. S.

† Royal-rider. (P.)

‡ Mount Savalán was ascended by Captain Shée of the Madras Infantry and some other Englishmen in 1827, who state that water boiled at its summit at 188° of Fahr., which would give, says Colonel Monteith, a height of nearly 13,000 feet above the sea. See Journal, Vol. iii. p. 28. This requires confirmation, and it may be hoped that some of our countrymen wandering in Persia will obtain barometrical measurements for the height of this mountain.—ED.

§ Ardabíl contained about 3000 inhabitants in 1822.—ED.

Námín N. 35° E. 5 m. Village, the residence of Mír Kázim Khán, chief of Velkhí, Astarah, and U'jarúd. Abundance of water; road excellent. Námín is situated in a ravine descending from the mountains to the N.E.* Between Nowahdeh and Námín, four villages on the right and right front, the road turns to the westward.

Amberán N. 30° W. 8 m. A large and populous village on the right; village of Ammigán on the left. Abundance of water; road passes over hills which slope to the west.

At 2 m. road enters and ascends for 2 m. the ravine of Shattehderra, stony and bad; the hill of Gerhlar, a holy place, to the left, and 1 m. beyond Kishlák. Descend 1 m. to Pilá-Chái, or Pilá-rúd, a village of seventy houses, scattered along the banks of the stream which flows from the N.E., and gives its name to the village. The hamlet of Ushná lies 1 m. higher up the stream. Much cultivation near the banks of the river.

From Pilá-Chái the road turns due west, and at 5 m. enters a ravine. Sheríf Beglú at 9 m. a large village on the right bank of a ravine.

The range of hills which marks the Russian frontier, about eight miles on the right, extends N.W. and S.E.

At 2 m. Rezí, a village of about twenty-five houses, on the right bank of a stream which has its source in the hills to the right, and flows towards the S.W. The village of Rahím Beglú 2 m., and Khalífahlú 4 m. higher up the stream; road excellent.

At 6 m. cross in a north direction the ravine and village of Bak Chái, and gradually approach within 2 m. the frontier range of hills.

At 9 m. cross the dry bed of the Cholpah Chái. The peak of Histír, the highest point of the frontier range, bearing E. 3 m.

At 13 m. a ruined caravanserai; the range of hills 3 m. on the right, called Dáyimán. Low rounded hills to the left of the road.

At 15 m. an opening in the hills, marking the northern extremity of the Dáyimán range, and the commencement of the mountains of Kullah Básh; road ascends.

At 17 m. reach the summit of the pass called Agzí Gadúk, which marks the commencement of the district of U'jarúd; an abrupt descent of two miles leads into a valley.

At 20 m. the road turns N.E. and crosses some hills to the right.

A large black stone called Beldásh, to the right of the road, marks the summer encamping place of a portion of the Persian tribe of Peránbilí.

* That is, from Mount Shindán, distant only four miles to the N.E.; and, according to Colonel Monteith, reaching the height of nearly 7,000 feet above the sea. See *Journal*, Vol. iii. p. 26.—Ed.

At 23 m. enter a defile, and cross the Dizdeh Chái, a small stream running from the eastward.

At 26 m. the pass of Sukkál Lishlí in a north direction: the descent steep and very stony; the road turns to the eastward after clearing the pass, and crosses over some hillocks affording fine pasturage.

Jan. 23rd.—At 30 m., Germí, chief place of the district of U'jarúd, a large and populous village on the bank of a ravine; the inhabitants chiefly pastoral, possessing large flocks of sheep and droves of cattle.

From Germí to Permír, and thence, *via* Adíná Bázár, return to Germí, distance thirty-three miles.

At 5 m. Sengír, winter encampment of the Peránbilís; ravine running N. and S. from the hills called Jekír, with the village of Alazar (upper) on the east side. Much pasturage.

Immediately after crossing the ravine, the road turns abruptly to the S.E. for 5 m., leaving the village of Tapah half a mile on the right, and crosses an offset of the Jekír hills by a steep ascent; a gradual descent of 1 m. in a south direction, by a sheep track, rather than a road, with a deep valley immediately on the left, leads to Permír, a village of fifteen or twenty houses, situated in a deep glen; abundance of water. The frontier said to be 5 m. distant to the south.

Directly after leaving Permír, turned N.N.E., and continued along the left bank of the Permír Chái, which flows to join the Wäisel Chái at 10 m. distance.

At 2 m., Demir-chelú, a village of the tribe of Miránkúh.

At 6 m., Duninkend, a kishlák of the Dilloghardalus.

At $\frac{1}{2}$ m., on the right, passed the site of O'rtákend, a small village; 1 m. beyond, the site of A'tálú; and 1 m. further, the site of Hasan-ábád, all three villages destroyed during the last summer by the Russians.

At 10 m. reach the Adíná Cazur river, or Wäisel Chái, and continue N.W. along its left bank; it here marks the Russian frontier, and at 8 m. below falls into the Balahrúd, which flows to the N.E.

After two m. along its bank, quit the stream, and ascend the hills in a S.W. direction; pass a kishlák of three or four tents, and at 8 m. reach the village of Alazar (lower), rejoin the road to Germí, and retrace our steps to Sheríf Beglú, where we turn off to the S.S.E. for 7 m. over a good and level road to the village of Tagh-dizdeh Chái, containing twenty-five houses, built within the last four years. The ground gently sloping towards the Kará-shú; and at 12 m. beyond, by an excellent road, again reach the village of Námín.

From Námín to Enzelí, distance 114 miles.

On quitting *Námín*, 1 m. to the S.E., is the village of *Dáderán*, whence the road turns E. by N., leaving *Khán Aghá* (old), on the right, and crossing the brow of a hill sprinkled with underwood, passes within about half a mile of *Mount Shindán*,* a perpendicular rock, which marks the south-western point of Russian *Tálísh*.

From this point the road descends through thick wood, scarcely passable at this season from mud and melting snow, leaving the village of *Venabín* on the brow of a hill, a quarter of a mile on the right; 7 m. beyond is the hamlet of *Hájí Amír*. An abrupt descent through thick underwood, till we reach the stream of *Kalá Kúshí*, a feeder of the *Astarah* river, which we cross, and continue along its left bank over the projecting offsets of thickly-wooded hills. The *Kalá Kúshí* is said to mark the frontier from its source near the mountain of *Shindán* to the point where it joins the *Astarah* river, which thence becomes the boundary between Russia and Persia, to its embouchure in the Caspian.

At 28 m., having crossed and recrossed the river eight times, reach the village of *Astarah*, seated on each side the stream, at a quarter of a mile from its outlet into the Caspian.

Feb. 1st.—To *Heví*, or *Hevír*, south, 20 m. Fine, hard, level road along the sea-beach. A range of hills, three or four miles to the right, covered with a dense forest which stretches down to the water's edge. At half a mile cross the embouchure of the *Khóje* *Kerri* stream, which is said to contain a considerable volume of water after the melting of the snow; at present it is fordable; water up to horses' girths. At $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. forded the stream of *Búz Kúsham*, or *Khán-rúd*, a village of the same name, said to be about two miles up the stream. Very little water at this season. At 9 m. cross the stream of *Levandavil*. At 10 m. that of *Chilivand*. At 16 m. that of *Lemír*, which separates *Astarah* from *Kerganah-rúd*; at 18 m. that of *Chúbár*.

Hevír, a small village half a mile from the sea, on the banks of a stream;† the wood partially cleared, the houses scattered in groups, surrounded by rice-fields.

At 6 m. from *Hevír*, cross the stream of *Khutwah Serái*, fordable at this season. At 11 m. a Russian fishing station at the embouchure of a small stream. Passed several other small streams, the names of which I could not ascertain. The coast forms a succession of fine bays, with forest down to the beach. Several Russian vessels at anchor two or three miles off shore.

* The abandoned fortress of *Shindán* stands on the summit of a bare, isolated, and rugged rock, nearly 7,000 feet in height, and forms the leading feature of this range of mountains. See *Journal*, Vol. iii. p. 26.—Ed.

† This stream will admit a vessel of fifty tons, says Colonel Monteith. *Journal*, Vol. iii. p. 26.—Ed.

At 23 m. is another Russian fishing station of five or six huts, immediately after which the road turns to the west, and ascends by its left bank the Kerganah-rúd (Kerganah river, P.); the pathway through thick underwood.

The village of Kerganah-rúd lies on both sides of the stream; it is the winter residence of Bálá Khán,* the chief of the district. The houses are scattered amongst half-cleared thick wood and rice cultivation.

Returned by a narrow pathway through the forest to the sea-shore. The district of Kerganah-rúd ends, and that of Asalim begins, about a farsakh to the south of the Kerganah-rúd.

Seven miles beyond is a small village in the district of Asalim, under Mustafá Khán, about a mile up a stream of the same name.

Road similar to that of yesterday. Hills about two miles distant from the shore, their offsets projecting into the sea, with fine bays between the points.

Hills and forest gradually recede from the shore. Road continues along the sea-beach.

At 14 m. from Káláh-serái, is the village of Chái-bijáh, nearly depopulated by the plague. Forest gives place to swamps and brushwood. Soon after leaving Chái-bijáh, the road enters upon a tongue of land, 13 m. long, and varying from 300 to 600 yards in breadth, extending in an E.S.E. direction, which separates the Caspian from the Múdáb,† or backwater.

Road excellent; a sandy ridge hides the Caspian from view.

Enzelí, or Inzilí, is a town of 200 houses,‡ situated at the eastern extremity of the sandy spit; the houses are scattered over a space of half a mile in length, and separated from each other by reed enclosures. Here is a tolerable bázár, the population chiefly Russian. A narrow strait, about 500 yards broad, divides the tongue of land upon which Enzelí is built from a similar strip of sand called Kázerán. There is not depth of water in the entrance to admit vessels of any great burthen into the bay, as it seldom exceeds five feet. At some seasons the water of the bay is so fresh as to be drinkable, there being, it is said, about seventy streams that discharge themselves into it.

From Enzelí to Kázvín, distance 114 miles.

S. 35° E. 11 m. leads across the Múdáb, or backwater, to the southern shore, which is covered with thick underwood, and ascend the Yóderúd, a small winding stream not more than fifteen yards broad, to the landing-place at Pírí-bázár (old man of the market, P.), so named after Pír Hasan, a saint who lived here in the reign of Sháh Ismá'il.

* Upper Inn. (P.)

† 'Amúd-áb ?

‡ Two thousand five hundred inhabitants, says Colonel Monteith, in 1827. See Journal, Vol. iii. p. 18.—Ed.

The road for the next $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. is through a quagmire, the mud of which is in some places up to the horse's girths. Dense wood on either side. Such is the communication between its sea-port and Resht, the capital town of the province of Gílân. The present town of Resht* is comparatively modern; it was built near the site of a more ancient city about 350 years ago. The date of its foundation after the Hijrah being preserved in its component letters ر ش ت by their numerical value.†

On quitting Resht in a S.S.E. direction, forded a small stream, and continued along a made road in tolerable repair, although in some places it has been cut through by streams, and rendered nearly impassable for laden mules.

Dú Shambéh-bázár (Monday market, P.), at 8 m., is a small hamlet. Diverged to the left at Dú Shambéh-bázár leaving the high road which leads through Jehennam (Hell), a quagmire said to be utterly impassable at this season, and followed a circuitous pathway over rice-fields, ditches, and marshes, through a wilderness of mulberry-gardens, interspersed with detached huts and small villages.

At 6 m. reach the village of 'Ain-yeh Ver, or 'Ain-weh Vezân, on the north-western bank of the Safíd-rúd,‡ and follow its course upwards in a S.W. direction; the road excellent, hard sand and gravel along the bed of the river, which is here about 400 yards broad; the water at this season flows in numberless channels, which cross and recross the road at every half-mile; all these are fordable. The principal stream a quarter of a mile to the left of the road.

At 8 m. beyond, are Imám-Zádeh Hâshim,§ and Caravanserai, the former perched on the knoll of a wooded hill to the right of the road, the latter is the work of the Mo'temidu-d-dauleh, late governor of the province. It is as yet unfinished, but workmen are employed upon it, and it promises to be a substantial and useful building.

The road continues along the left bank of the Safíd-rúd, and round the slopes of wooded hills on the right. On either side of the stream are hills covered with forest down to the water's edge. On the left, the mountain of Derfek-dâgh, distant about seven miles, covered with snow.

At 16 m. Râhdârî,|| or Custom-house station, in a narrow pass

* Resht contains a population of 50,000, and is the most flourishing place in Persia, says Colonel Monteith, in 1827. Mr. Baillie Fraser states its population from 60,000 to 80,000, in 1834.—Ed.

† Râ=200—Shîn=300—Tâ=400=900; but A. H. 900=A.D. 1495.

‡ White River. (P.)

§ Imân's Son Hâshim. (P.)

|| Râh-dâr, "road-keeper," "guardian of the road;" whence râh-dârî, "the office of guarding the roads," the toll levied for their protection, and the place where the toll is collected.

below the ráhdári; to the left, the Safíd-rúd runs through a narrow channel with abrupt rocks on either side.

At 20 m. a village surrounded by rice-fields, one of a group consisting of six or seven villages, called Rustam-ábád.*

At 22 m. the road winds round hills; the Safíd-rúd flows in an undivided stream to the left at some distance below the road. Forest gradually disappears; the hills on both sides of the stream sprinkled with juniper and willow.

Rúd-bár (stream, P.) at 28 m. is a large village, the houses and bazars scattered amongst a forest of willows. Shortly after a difficult pass occurs, bluff rocks on either side the stream reach down to the water's edge; road stony. At 4 m. cross the river by a bridge of brick and stone, of seven arches, called the bridge of Menjil, built by the Sefevis, partially destroyed in the time of Nádir Sháh, and rebuilt by Suleimán Khán-kájár about forty years ago. The two centre arches have been lately carried away by floods; the piers, which are still standing, are connected by beams and planks. The junction of the Kizil U'zán flowing from the west, and the Sháh-rúd from the S.E., takes place about a mile above the bridge. The united streams take the name of Safíd-rúd. The road, after crossing the bridge, turns abruptly to the S.E., and leaves the latter river.

Menjil, P. (for Menzil, *i. e.* Station), is a village of sixty houses, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the bridge, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the right bank of the Sháh-rúd. Menjil † is the last village of Gílán, being on the boundary-line between that province and 'Irák 'Ajamí.

The road leads over low hills, occasionally descending to the right bank of the Sháh-rúd. Willows and rushes to the water's edge.

Much cultivation. A range of snowy mountains in the S.W., eight or ten miles distant.

At 12 m. from Menjil, cross to the left bank of the Sháh-rúd by a bridge of masonry. Shortly after the road quits the river and ascends for one mile the left bank of a small tributary, called Varalú-cháï, to a caravanserai, called Pâi-chínár, or Plane-tree-foot. (P.) Thence cross the Varalú-cháï and ascend the face of hills on the right by a steep ascent.

Kharzán, at 8 m. beyond, is a village and caravanserai, the latter a fine building erected by the Mo'temidu-d-dauleh; gradual ascent; the road in some parts is steep and covered with snow, and for 8 m. farther continues ascending mountains, covered with deep snow.

* Rustam's abode.

† Menzil is about 800 feet above the level of the sea, or 900 feet above the Caspian, and here and in the pass of Rúd-bár are the only places in which the olive is indigenous. Monteith in *Journal*, Vol. iii, p. 14.—Ed.

At Mazráh, a village, end of ascent. The plain of Kazvín visible from the summit of pass. Descent gradual; snow diminishing.

Three miles beyond is a deserted village on right; road leads over low hills; gradual descent for two miles farther, when the road leaves the hills and enters the plain of Kazvín. Pass the hamlet of Aghá Bába on a small stream flowing from the N.E., and an hour after leave the village of Nizám-ábád half a mile on the right. Six miles farther, by a level road, the latter part through vineyards, we approach a large town surrounded by a wall and ditch, and enter the city of Kazvín. From Kazvín to Tehrán the distance is about ninety miles, in an E.S.E. direction, the high road leading through a long valley better cultivated than is usual in Persia, and bounded to the north by the lofty range of El-búrz.

III.—*Extracts from Notes, made during the Campaign to Kōstantīnah, in September, 1837.* By Major Sir GRENVILLE T. TEMPLE, Bart., M.R.G.S., and Member of the Scientific Commission attached to the French Army in Africa. Read February 12th, 1838.

Kōstantīnah, October 20th, 1837.

September 19th, 1837.—I landed at Bónah: on approaching the town and off a point of land lie two rocks called “the Lion,” from correctly representing, when seen from a particular spot, a lion couchant. Bónah,* the ancient *Aphrodisium*, is called in Arabic ‘Annábah,† “the place of jujubes.” The town was destroyed in 1832, but is now rebuilt; the streets have in several instances been widened and carried in straight lines. Many good houses have been constructed, and good shops, reading-rooms, coffee-houses, restaurants, and even a theatre established. The walls by which it is surrounded were erected in 450 of the Hijrah [A.D. 1058.] The ruins of *Hippona*‡ are distant a mile, standing on *mamelons* between the waters of the Sebús§ and the Bejímah. The cisterns are very considerable. I made a plan and took drawings of them. I also observed the site of a theatre, which has never been noticed by other travellers. The bridge over the Bejímah is of Roman construction, and lately repaired.

* Bónah is an ancient Arab name, Idrísi (Jaubert) 246, &c.—F. S.

† From ‘Aneb; Zizyphus jujuba.—F. S.

‡ The ancient Hippo.

§ The MS. of Sir G. Temple contains many names of places in Arabic, but as the words have been strictly rendered in the Roman character according to the standard adopted by the Society, as given in Vol. VII., p. 245, it has not been thought requisite to print them also in Arabic;—the MS. is preserved for reference in the library of the Society.—Ed.



KURDISTÁN
and part of
PERSIA,
to illustrate the routes of
L^t Col. Shiel, Major D'Arcy Todd,
& M^r T. Thomson.
1838.

